

MOTORIN, I.I.; OSIPOV, O.V.; ARIFULIN, S.A.; PETRYAYEV, A.A., ot.v.  
red.; CHERNEGOVA, E.N., red. izd-va; LOMILINA, L.N.,  
tekhn. red.

[Regulations for the exploitation of drilling, pumping,  
compressor, power, special, and construction equipment]  
Pravila ekspluatatsii burovogo, nasosnogo, kompressornogo,  
silovogo, spetsial'nogo i stroitel'nogo oborudovaniia. Mo-  
skva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Soyuzshakhtoosusheniye, trust.  
(Machinery)

L 65-5  
ACC NR: A65C-117

SOURCE CODE: DR/0081/0 000 00 0000000000

AUTHOR: Melent'yev, P. V.; Znamenskaya, Ye. A.; Pilipenok, D. A.; Stalevich, A. N.;  
Petryayev, S. V.

TITLE: Deformation properties of polymeric materials

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 73621

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. proyektno-konstrukt. in-ta tekhnol. mashinostr., no. 1, 1965,  
75-95

TOPIC TAGS: thermosetting material, thermooelastic material, polymer rheology, thermo-  
elasticity, elastic modulus, thermal expansion

ABSTRACT: Thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers in the range of small deformations were tested, and their physicomechanical characteristics were treated mathematically. The following quantities were determined: thermal extension of polyolefins, dependence of Brinell hardness on the elastic modulus and molecular weight, initial elastic modulus from the thermoelastic effect, and relationship between the latter and the coefficient of linear thermal expansion. The elastic properties of PVA fibers were studied at  $\sim 20^\circ$ . On the basis of the experimental data, a nomogram of the thermoelastic properties of thermoplastic polymers was constructed which enables one to find the relationship between the initial elastic modulus, the coefficient of linear thermal expansion, and the thermoelastic coefficient. Z. Ivanova. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11  
Card 1/1

L 08471-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) IWP(c) RU/VN  
ACC NR: AR6016475 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/V096/V097

AUTHOR: Melent'yev, P. V.; Znamenskaya, Ye. A.; Pilipenok, D. A.; Stalevich, A. M.; Petryayev, S. V.

TITLE: Deformation properties of polymer materials

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12V829

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. proyektno-konstrukt. in-ta tekhnol. mashinostr., no. 1,  
1965, 75-95

TOPIC TAGS: material deformation, polymer physical property, metal deformation, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: The authors point out differences between the deformation properties of polymer materials and metals. The following empirical formula is proposed for curves describing creep in polymers under constant stresses:

$$\epsilon = a + b t^{0.25}$$

where  $\epsilon$  is deformation,  $t$  is time and  $a$  and  $b$  are the curve parameters. These parameters are linear functions of stress; at low temperatures  $T$  the curve parameters vary fairly smoothly as  $T$  is raised, but after  $T$  reaches some critical value (e. g. 40°C for high-pressure polyethylene)  $a$  and  $b$  increase sharply with the application of

Cord 1/2

L 08471-67

ACC NR: AR6016475

heat. An attempt is made to establish a correlation between hardness  $H_B$  and the initial modulus  $E_0$ . The effect which the molecular weight  $M$  of polyethylenes has on the characteristics of  $E_0$  and  $H_B$  was studied in the range  $M=5 \cdot 10^4 - 9 \cdot 10^5$ . It was found in contrast to previous data (see Alfrey, T., "Mechanical Properties of High Polymers", Moscow, Izd-vo in. lit., 1962) that rigidity has a maximum in the region of moderate  $M$ . The authors suggest the use of the thermoelastic effect (more precisely, the Joule effect) for determining the initial modulus. In conclusion, data are given on the relaxation properties of various fibers, Bibliography of 10 titles. N. I. Malinin.  
[Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 20

1/1

Card 2/2

L 14848-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EMP(1) WW/RM  
ACC NR: AF6005825 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/006/0010/0014

AUTHOR: Smelkov, R. Ye. (Leningrad); Petryayev, V. V. (Leningrad);  
Lysenko, A. A. (Leningrad)

R

ORG: none

TITLE: The possibility of using the Weissenberg effect for investigation of the polymer structure

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimirov, no. 6, 1965, 10-14

TOPIC TAGS: polymer structure, ~~synthetic polymer~~, polymer physical chemistry, ~~deformation~~, temperature dependence, melting point, ~~polymerization~~, molecular structure, heat effect, material deformation

ABSTRACT: The use of the Weissenberg effect makes it possible to obtain data on deformation and cohesion of polymer structures. The respective data provide some information on the dynamic behavior of polymer structures from the moment of their appearance and reflect the actual process occurring in polymer processing. Investigations of polymer mixtures makes it possible to study deformation and interaction of polymer structures at temperatures tens of degrees lower than their melting points.  
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Mar65/ OTH REF: 012/ ORIG REF: 009  
Cord 1/1 UDC: 678:541.64

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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USSR/Medicine - Food Poisoning Jul 1947  
Medicine - Bacteria, Proteus Group

"An Outbreak of Food Intoxication, Caused by B  
Proteus Vulgaris," E. L. Petryayev, 4 pp

"Gigiyena i Sanitariya" Vol XII, No 7

Report from the Sanitary - Epidemiological  
Laboratory of the Transbaikal - Amur Military  
District.

1752

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

PETRYAYEV, Ye.D.; SERGEYEV, M.A.

In memory of A.N.Orlova; obituary. Izv.Vses.Geog.ob-va 89 no.1./1-  
72 Ja-P '57.  
(Orlova, Alevtina Nikolaevna, 1873-1956) (MLRA 10:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

PETRYAYEV, Ye.D. (Chita)

Medical aid in the extreme northeastern part of Siberia in the beginning of the 19th century. Sov.zdrav. 17 no.4:17-21 Ap'58

(MIRA 11:5)

(PUBLIC HEALTH  
med.care in Siberia (Bus))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

FETKAYEV, V. D.

S.V. Krasnaya, the Siberian regional popular; film-film.  
Zap. Zabalk. stud. Georg. ob-na SSSR n. 14:12.-136 m.  
(U.S.A. 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

LETTER FROM YEVGENY VASILIEVICH

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR  
Moscow, USSR

RE: USSR Foreign Minister's Visit to the United States  
23-25 April 1982

New York, April 23, 1982

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

PETRYAYEV, Ye.D. (Kirov)

Method for historical medical research. Sov.zdrav. 22 no.4:44-47  
'63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(MEDICAL RESEARCH)

PETRYAYEV, Ye.D.

[Scientists and literary men in old Transbaikalia] Issledovateli  
i literatory starogo Zabaikal'ia; ocherki iz istorii kul'tury kraia.  
Chita, Chitinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. 1954. 258 p. (MLRA 8:11)  
(Transbaikalia--History)

*PETRYAYEV, Ye.*  
SERGEYEV, M.A.; PETRYAYEV, Ye.D.

Alevtina Nikolaevna Orlova (80th birthday and 60th anniversary  
of scientific and public activity). Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 86 no.4:362-363  
Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)  
(Orlova, Alevtina Nikolaevna, 1874- )

PETRYAYEV, Ye.D.

"Investigators of the problem of Urov's disease in Transbaikalia"  
by P.F.Stepanov, G.N.Toporov. Reviewed by E.D.Petriaev. Sov. zdrav.  
20 no.10: 85-86 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(TRANSBAIKALIA--ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)  
'STEPANOV, P.F.) (TOPOROV, G.N.)

PETRYAYEV, Ye.D. (Chita)

History of medical societies in Eastern Siberia. Sov. zdrav. 19  
no. 3:51-56 '60. (MI A 14:6)  
(SIBERIA, EASTERN—MEDICAL SOCIETIES)

PETRYAYEV, Yevgenii Dmitriyevich

[N.V.Kirilov, explorer of Transbaikalia and the Far East] N.V.  
Kirilov, issledovatel' Zabaikal'ia i Dal'nego Vostoka. Chita,  
Chitinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 75 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Kirilov, Nikolai Vasil'evich, 1860-1920)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

STARIK, I.Ye.; STARIK, F.Ye.; PETRYAYEV, Ye.P.

Comparative leaching of uranium and radium isotopes from uraninite.  
Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.form.no.1:29-32 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Radiyevyy institut imeni V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR,  
(Radium--Isotopes) (Uranium--Isotopes) (Uraninite)

PETRYAYEV YE. P.

Petryayev Ye. P. - Kinetics of the Process of Leaching.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGCN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1957 p. 1-17 author Petryayev Ye. P.

STARIK, I.Ye.; TIKHONOV, P.Ye.; VNIIO  
S. A. (L. M. )

L. M. (L. M. )  
(L. M. )  
(Radioactive Isotopes)

PETRYAYEV, Ye.P.

Radioactive method for determining the surface area of minerals.  
Radiokhimiia 1 no.1:105-108 '59. (MIRA 12:4)  
(Surface chemistry) (Radioisotopes)

213200

5/186/61/003/002/013/018  
E111/E452

**AUTHORS:** Starik, I. Ye., Lazarev, K. F. and Petryayev, Ye. P.  
**TITLE:** The form in which atoms of radioactive elements exist  
in minerals

**PERIODICAL:** Radiokhimika 1961 V 13 N 2 pp 207-214

**TEXT:** The authors' study of the leachability of radioactive elements from minerals has shown that their capillaries contain atoms of isotopes of radium and other daughter radioactive elements finding their way there through radioactive recoil. Uranium and thorium, as well as various non-radioactive elements, are also present. They are leached out of monazite and vikitite by the action of acid solution even when they do not dissolve. These results could be explained only by the capillaries of these minerals containing, in addition to daughter element atoms those of uranium, thorium and the rare earth elements. For a deeper understanding of the form in which atoms of the elements exist in minerals, the isotope ratios in the damaged parts of the mineral must be found. The authors have developed various methods for finding that proportion of atoms of elements which is located in capillaries and damaged parts of minerals accessible to the leaching solution.

Card 1/4

23002

S/186/61/003/002/013/018

E111/E452

The form in which atoms

They have called the percentage of all the atoms of an isotope present in a mineral which exist in capillaries and disturbances of its crystal lattice the "limiting leachability" of this isotope. Limiting leachability values show that capillaries contain enough atoms to form an independent solid phase. The composition of the compounds present there varies with the mineral. Different minerals also have different capillary structures, which accounts for the relative effects of neutral and acid leaching solutions varying from mineral to mineral. Fig. 2 shows the values of limiting leachability for radium, uranium and thorium (curves 1, 2 and 3 respectively) as a function of acidity (0 - 0.2 N hydrochloric acid). This indicates that for determinations of limiting leachability acid solutions must be sufficiently acid to dissolve fully the colloidal compounds in the capillaries and bring the atoms of the elements present there into a form capable of exchange with ions of the leaching solution. Solutions containing salts give leachability values less than obtained with salt-free solutions of the same acidity. There is no sharp boundary between the capillary material, i.e. the fully disrupted lattice, and the undamaged lattice. The maximum depth from which atoms can reach Card 2/4

23002

S/186/61/003/002/013/018

E111/E452

The form in which atoms ...

the surface of the mineral crystal lattice will be different for those formed in alpha-composition and for those ejected from lattice points by alpha-particles or recoil nuclei. The authors show, using results published by Ye.P.Fetryayev (Ref.13: Radiokhimiya, 1, 1, 105 (1959)) that in the test sample of monazite the radius of the sphere without capillaries or damaged parts in its surface is  $1.7 \times 10^{-4}$  cm. The surface zone has the greatest damage and supplies most atoms entering the capillaries. Unlike atoms in capillaries, those in the damaged parts of the lattice can only be removed by more concentrated acid solutions. The dynamic leaching of minerals by strong solutions of acids is a fruitful way of studying this part of the lattice. For this leaching rate relative to the quantity of solution passing through a mineral-filled column in a given time interval is observed. Graphical analysis then enables the quantities of radioelement entering the solution through leaching and through dissolution to be found separately. For most minerals, the authors conclude that the main mass of atoms composing the mineral are in the undamaged lattice, a small part are in the capillaries and damaged parts and in the surface damaged part of the lattice (10 to 15%). In Card 3/4

23002

S/186/61/003/002/013/018

Elll/E452

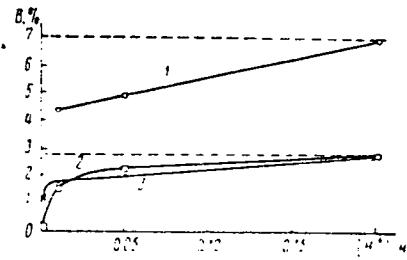
X

The form in which atoms ...

monazite and viikite, distribution of radioelements is non-uniform, with enrichment of the surface zone of the lattice and capillaries with certain daughter and parent elements. In monazite capillaries radium-isotope elements exist in two forms with different capacities for exchange with ions of leaching solutions. There are 2 figures, 5 tables and 13 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English language publication reads as follows: P.M.Hurley, H.W.Fairbairn, Bull. Geol. Soc. Am., 64, 659 (1953).

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1960

Fig.2.



Card 4/4

PETRYAYEV, YE P

I. Ye. STARIK, Yu. V. KUZNETSOV, Ye.P. PETRYAYEV, V.K. LEGIN (USSR)

"Some problems of the geochemistry of radioactive isotopes."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust,  
Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

PETRYAYEV, Ye.

Petryayev, Ye. - "Aleksandr Kapitonovich Belyavskiy", (A research physician in Transbeykalia, 1872-1931), Zabaykal'ye, Book 2, 1948, p. 249-62.

So: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949).

PETRYAYEVA, A.K.

*V. Catalysts and reagents for tertiary alkylene compounds. VI.*  
Reaction of aromatic and heterocyclic tertiary alcohols and  
aldehydes with  $\text{PbCOCH}_2\text{MeBr}$  and S. S. Skorobogatov (State  
University, Leningrad). *Obozr. Khim.* 27, 1671-85  
(1953), p. 174, m. 120254. — The best isomerizing catalyst

for isomerization of methylketones,  $\text{MeOCR}_2\text{CR}'_2\text{O}_2$ , of sec. alcs. in  $\text{ZnCl}_2$ , the derivs. of tertiary oxo alcs. require milder acidic conditions than do the corresponding derivs. of secondary alcs. The methylketones of aromatic oxo alcs. showed a absorption band at  $917 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , characteristic of the carbonyl ring in these compds. To 20 g.  $\text{PbCOCH}_2\text{MeBr}$  in diisoprop. was added 50 g. dioxane-Br, yielding 81.1% bromo diox.,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 111-13^{\circ}$ , which (82.27 g.) treated with  $\text{MeONa}$  (from 10 g. Na) suspended in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , gave in 10 hrs. 82.4% 1-methoxy-3-methyl-1-butene oxide (I),  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 75.5-6^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 101-2^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 0.988$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.065$ , absorption max. 205, 257, 258, 262, and 248  $\mu\text{m}$ . Heating this 4 hrs. with 5%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  gave 80.3%  $\text{MeBr}(\text{OH})\text{Me}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 115-5.5^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.064$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5210$ , which has absorption max. 320 and 284  $\mu\text{m}$ . Refluxing  $\text{PbCOCH}_2\text{MeBr}$  in aq. alc.  $\text{NaOH}$  2 hrs. gave the same diox.,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 112-13.5^{\circ}$ . 2-Hexanol with  $\text{PBBr}_3$  gave 52.5% 2-bromohexane,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 47-8^{\circ}$ , which conventionally yielded 2-methyl-1-phenyl-2-butenone,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 130-2^{\circ}$ ; this (161.3 g.) and 20 g.  $\text{PbCOCH}_2\text{MeBr}$  in 600 g.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was treated with 62.5 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and 100 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and after 1 hr. at  $70^{\circ}$  yielded 82.3% 2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-butenone,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 100-10^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 0.957$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5070$ , which with dioxane-Br gave 71% 3-bromo-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-oxetane,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 137-9^{\circ}$ ; this treated with  $\text{MeONa}$  in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  gave 58.3% 1-methoxy-1-phenyl-2-methyl-1-hexene oxide,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 97-8^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 0.9958$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.4884$ . This heated

with 5%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  as above gave 50%  $\text{MeBr}(\text{OH})\text{Br}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 118-19^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.021$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5192$ , also obtained in 74.4% yield from the above bromo ketone by hydrolysis with alc. aq.  $\text{NaOH}$ ; the latter procedure gave the carbonyl,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 127-8^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.010$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5150$ . Heating 2-methoxy-3-phenyl-3-ethylene oxide 20 min. at 60-70° with porous plates satd. with  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  soln. and dried at  $110^{\circ}$ , followed by distn. gave a distillate,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 104-5^{\circ}$ , without residue; addn. of 7 drops  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  soln. of  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  to the above oxide gave a vigorous reaction, resulting in formation of  $\text{PhCH}(\text{OMe})\text{CO}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 90.5-9.8^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.015$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5050$ ; semicarbazone, m. 150-1°; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 140-1°. To 11.12 g. 2-methoxy-3-phenyl-3,3-dimethylene oxide was added

3 ml. satd.  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and after 1 hr. at  $110^{\circ}$  there was formed 87%  $\text{MePhC}(=\text{O})\text{OMe}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 89-90^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5088$ . Similarly 1-methoxy-1-phenyl-2-methyl-1-butene oxide gave 3-methoxy-3-phenyl-2-pentanone,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 98-9^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.025$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5050$  (oxime, m. 98-9°), which with  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{Cl}$  in 10%  $\text{NaOH}$  gave 80.8%  $\text{EtBr}_2$  identified as the semicarbazone, m. 173-4°. Similarly  $\text{ZnCl}_2$  in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  added to 1-methoxy-1-phenyl-2-methyl-1-butenone gave 73.4% 3-methoxy-3-phenyl-2-heptanone,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 100-9^{\circ}$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 0.992$ ,  $\nu_{\text{C-H}} 1.5003$  (oxime, m. 71-2°). To  $\text{PhMgBr}$  from 2 g. Mg was added 4 g.  $\text{PhCH}(\text{OMe})\text{CO}$ , refluxing after 5 hrs. refluxing and usual hydrolysis, an unstated yield of the  $\alpha$ -isomer of  $\text{EtPhCH}_2\text{OII}$ , m. 83°; the  $\beta$ -isomer was prep'd. similarly from benzoin Me ether; the product, m. 64°. The spectra of these compds. are shown.

G. M. Kolesnikoff

(2)

TEMNIKOVA, T.I.; PETRYAYEVA, A.K.; SKOROKHODOW, S.S.

Research in the field of cyclic acetals of exocarbonyl compounds.  
Part 6. Isomerization of methyl lactolides of  $\alpha$ -ketols into  
methyl ethers of isomeric  $\alpha$ -ketols. Zhur. ob. khim. 25 no.8:1575-  
1585 Ag '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Ethers) (Isomers and isomerization) (Ketols)

PETRYAYEV, A. T.

1. 1. The author is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the State Committee for Security, Minister of Internal Affairs, and Chairman of the KGB.

PETYAYEV, A. T., MOLCHANOV, V. V., YUDIN, I. A.

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PETRYAYEVA, A.T., prof. (Smolenak)

"Diseases of the respiratory organs in children" by IU.P.  
Dombrovskaya. Reviewed by A.T. Petryayeva. Vop. okh.maz. i det.  
3 no.3:93-94 Jl-Ag '58 (MIHA 11:2)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)  
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)  
(DOMBROVSKAYA, IU.P.)

PETRYAYEVA, A.T.

Problems of tuberculosis and rheumatism at the First All-Asian  
Congress of Pediatricians. Vop. okhr. mat. i det. 6 no.6:86  
Je '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(TUBERCULOSIS--CONGRESSES)  
(RHEUMATISM--CONGRESSES)

PETRYAYEVA, A.T.

Some controversial questions in contemporary pediatrics. *Pediatriia*  
no.7:60-64 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.T. Petryayeva)  
Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. G.M. Starikov).  
(PEDIATRICS)

PETRYAYEVA, A.T.; MOLOTKOV, V.G.; YUDENICH, V.A.

Reproduction of an experimental model of rheumatic fever. Vop. okh.  
mat. i det. 4 no.4:34-41 Jl-AE '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry detskih bolezney, patologicheskoy anatomii i mikro-  
biologii Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

KHANINA, E.M.; KAREVA, V.A.; KHANIN, S.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, direktor; STARIKOV, G.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, direktor; PETRYAYEVA, A.T., professor, zaveduyushchaya.

Immunoprophylaxis of measles with gamma globulin. Pediatrīja no. 2:6-8 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

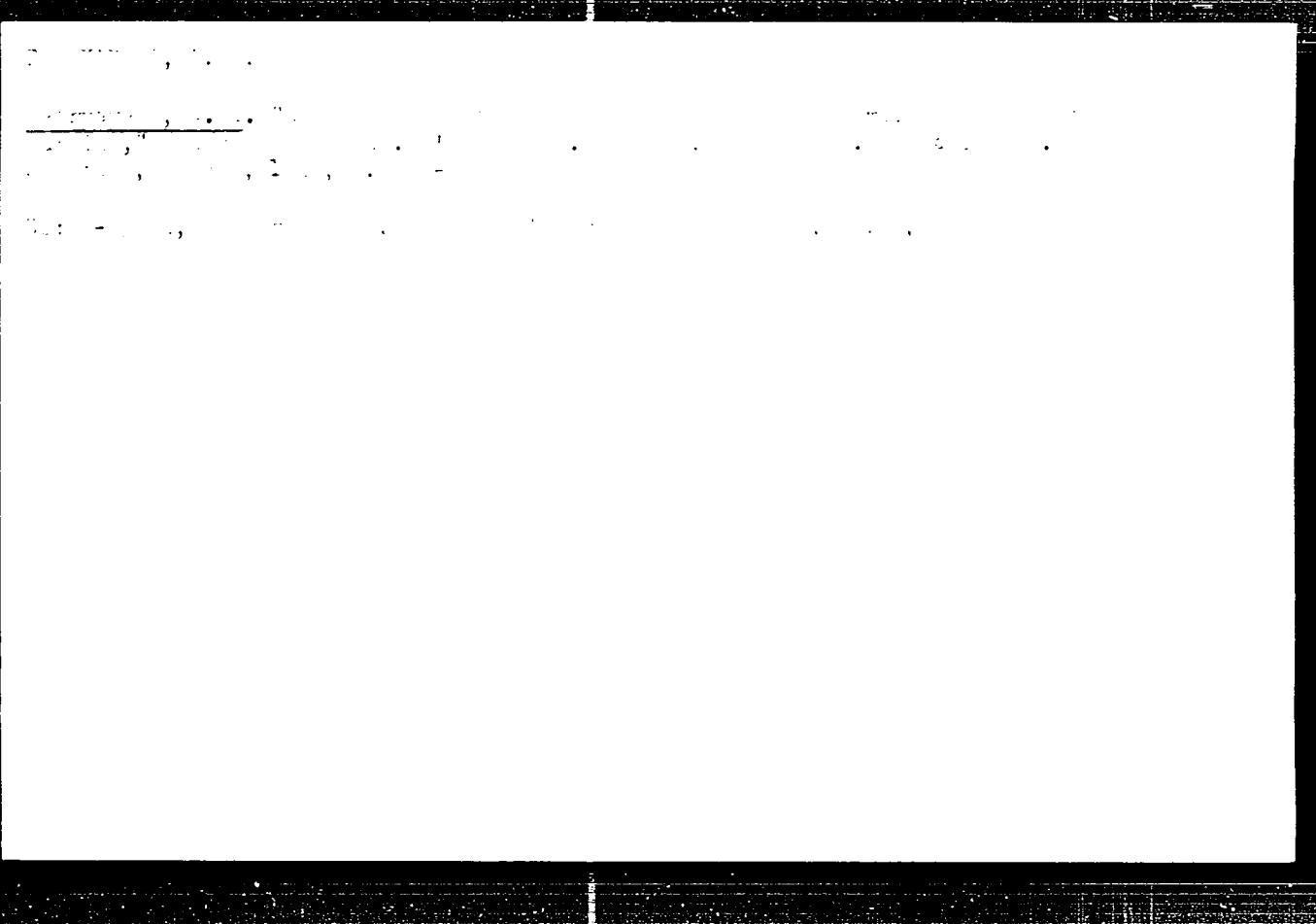
1. Smolenskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Khanin).
2. Kafedra pediatrii Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Petryayeva).
3. Smolenskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Starikov). (Measles) (Gamma Globulin)

PETRYAYEVA, A.T. [author]; KOVALEVA, Ye.V., dotsent [reviewer].

Remarks on A.T.Petriaeva's monograph "Tuberculosis in rheumatism in children."  
E.V.Kovaleva. Pediatriia no.4:76-78 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 5:9)  
(Tuberculosis) (Rheumatic fever) (Petriaeva, A.T.)

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POLAROID, A. .

POLAROID, A. ., POLAROID, A. ., POLAROID, A. ., POLAROID, A. .,  
to enclose, in one, all, the, following, material, to, include, in, the, following,  
In-11, V. ., to, include, in.

See: -Enclosed, in, one, the, following, material, to, include, in.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

PETRYAYEVA, A.T.; YUDENICH, V.A.

Comparative data for the study of streptococcal and tuberculous  
allergy in rheumatic fever. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.5:24-26  
My '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney i mikrobiologii Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (EGG VACCINATION) (STREPTOCOCCUS)  
(ALLERGY)

PETRYAYEVA, A.T.

All-Union conference on rheumatic fever. Vop. okh. mat. i iet.  
6 no.5:89-93 My '61. (MLA 14:10)  
(PNEUMATIC FEVER--CONGRESSES)

DOLGOPOLOV, G.V.; KAZANSKIY, N.N.; KRYUCHKOV, V.G.; MAYERGOYZ, I.M.;  
MINTS, A.A.; NAZAREVSKIY, O.R.; PETRYAYEVA, D.A.; POKSHISHEVSKIY,  
V.V.; PRIVALOVSKAYA, G.A.; PULYARKIN, V.A.; RYAZANTSEV, S.N.;  
FREYKIN, Z.G.; KHOREV, B.S.

Gennadii Petrovich Matveev; obituary. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog.  
(MIRA 15:12)  
no.6:144-145 N-D '62.  
(Matveev, Gennadii Petrovich, 1926-1962)

PERRYAYEVA, D.A.

Vladimir Province Opolye. Top.geog. no.49:149-157 '60.  
(MIRA 13:2)  
(Vladimir Province--Economic geography)

PETRYAEVA, G.S.

SUJIKH, N.I., TIMOFEEVA, YE.A., PLOTNIKOV, T.P., DOLZHINA, T.P.  
PETRYAEVA, G.S.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of methylpentanes and a 2,3-dimethylbutane.

Report presented at the 12th Conference on high molecular weights  
compounds, devoted to monomers, Baku, 3-7 April 62.

*PETRYAYEVA, G.S.*

Male  
3/06/56/000/008/022/055/II  
2/21/85

1/1/21/0

AUTHORS: Shurina, N. I., Professor; Yerushina, T. P.,  
Institute of Organic Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences;  
Petryayeva, G. S., and Gerasimovskaya,  
G. F.

**PAPER:** Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Isobutane

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR. Otdelenie Khimicheskikh Nauk.  
1960, No. 8, pp. 1457-1465

**TEXT:** The present paper is a continuation of the investigation into the dehydrogenation of hydrocarbons of different structures over an aluminum-chromium-titanium catalyst. The catalyst is discussed in detail in Ref. 1. The isobutyl pentane, 3-methyl pentane, and 2,3-dimethyl butane used in this investigation were prepared by the Grignard reaction. 2,2-dimethyl butane was obtained by pyrolysis of paracoline alcohol acetate (Ref. 2). The experiments were carried out in a continuous system at 500°C and atmospheric pressure and a flow rate of 0.5 hr<sup>-1</sup>. The catalyst was regenerated after every experiment by oxidation in air at 700°C. The properties of the isobutane catalysts are listed in Table 1 and the

Card 1/3

**Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Isobutane**  
3/06/56/000/008/022/055/II  
2/21/85

composition of the gases formed in Table 2. For comparison, the corresponding data for isobutane alone are given. As is obvious, dehydrogenation of isobutane, dehydrogenation of 3-methyl pentane, and 2,3-dimethyl butane yields 34-40% unsaturated hydrocarbons. Isobutane forms up to 7% and 3-methyl butane up to 45% aromatic hydrocarbons. 2,3-Dimethyl butane was found to form 15% unsaturated hydrocarbons. Formation of aromatic hydrocarbons was not observed. The gaseous products from 2-methyl pentane, 3-methyl pentane, 3-ethyl pentane, and 2,3-dimethyl butane contained 64-70% propane, 9-12% ethane, ethene, and propane, and 1-5% of other alkenes and alkanes. The gaseous obtained from 2,2-dimethyl butane contained 72-85% propane, 21-25% ethane, and 6-9% of other hydrocarbons. These data show that 2,2-dimethyl butane is less stable under the given conditions than all other isobutanes. This conclusion was confirmed by the examination of the liquid catalyst after additional use under the catalytic composition alone. The conclusion that, in hydrogenation under the given conditions, all the isobutanes form alkenes during dehydrogenation of 3-methyl pentane. Isomerization was not observed in hydrogenation of 2-methyl pentane and 2,3-dimethyl butane. Slight isomerization occurred during hydrogenation of 2,2-dimethyl butane, approximately half of the alkenes formed during the catalytic reaction: 4-ethyl 2-pentene, card 2/2

**Table 1**  
Catalytic Dehydrogenation of Isobutane  
3/06/56/000/008/022/055/II  
2/21/85

2-methyl 2-pentene and 2,3-dimethyl 1,3-butadiene. Finally, a thermodynamic calculation of the reaction isobutene → isobutene was carried out (Table 6, Fig. 2). It is evident from the results obtained that the experimental yields of isobutene approach the equilibrium yields. This represents chromatograms of an artificial hydrocarbon mixture and several representations of isobutane catalysts. The authors thank R. G. Sharpen for fractions of isobutane catalysts. There are 2 figures, 9 tables, and 9 references (2 series, 1-25 and 2 British).

**ASSOCIATION:** Institute of Organic Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences; 3/06/56/000/008/022/055/II  
(Institute of Organic Chemistry, USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR)

**SUBMITTED:** February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1969

Card 1/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

SHUJKIN, N. I.; TIMOFEEVA, Ye. A.; PLOTNIKOV, Yu. N.; DOBRYNINA, T. P.;  
PETRYAYEVA, G. S.; SMIRNOV, V. S.

Preparation of C<sub>6</sub> - C<sub>10</sub> alkenes by the catalytic dehydrogenation  
of alkanes. Neftekhimia 2 no.4:457-466 Jul-Aug. '62.  
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N. D. Zelinskogo.

(Paraffins) (Olefins) (Dehydrogenation)

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TIMOFEEVA, Ye.A.; DOBRYNINA, T.P.; PLOTNIKOV, Yu.N.;  
PETRYAEVA, G.S.; GAYVORONSKAYA, G.K.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of isohexanes. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.  
nauk no.8:1457-1465 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
(Hexane) (Dehydrogenation)

5/204/62/002/004/004/019  
E071/E433

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N.I., Timofeyeva, Ye.A., Plotnikov, Yu.N.  
Dobrynina, T.P., Petryayeva, G.S., Smirnov, V.S.

TITLE: The production of alkenes of a composition C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>  
by catalytic dehydrogenation of alkanes

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 457-465

TEXT: The reaction of dehydrogenation of alkanes (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) was investigated in order to find appropriate catalysts and conditions for selective production of the corresponding alkenes, as well as to study the possibility of controlling reactions of dehydrogenation, dehydrocyclization and cracking. The present paper is a generalization of the authors' researches on these problems. It was shown on examples of 2-methylpentane, 3-methylpentane and 2,3-dimethylbutane that alkanes C<sub>6</sub>, the long chain of which contains less than 6 carbon atoms, are comparatively easily dehydrogenized on an alumochromopotassium catalyst at 500°C and a volume velocity of 0.5 h<sup>-1</sup>, yielding from 86 to 89% of catalyst containing from 32 to 40% of alkenes. Conditions for dehydrogenation of 2,2-dimethylbutane were found under which

Card 1/3

S/204/62/002/004/004/019  
E071/E433

The production of alkenes ...

96.5% yield of catalysts, containing 10.4% of 3,3-dimethylbutene-1 (practically equilibrium yield) and 4.6% of cracking products were obtained (no details given). Some catalysts and process conditions for selective dehydrogenation of n-hydrocarbons C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> were found under which about 10% yields of corresponding alkenes were obtained. The possibility of selective dehydrogenation of n-alkenes (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>) into alkenes was indicated by comparison of results obtained with various catalysts which pointed out the existence of two kinds of active centres on alumochromium catalysts - dehydrogenating and dehydrocyclizing. The activity of dehydrocyclizing centres can be considerably lowered by a treatment of the catalyst with cyclopentadiene or furfurole with subsequent regeneration. The possibility of controlling dehydrogenation, dehydrocyclization and cracking reactions by carrying out the process in a fluidized bed of an appropriate catalyst was demonstrated, e.g. on dehydrogenation of n-nonane over Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst at 500°C selective hydrogenation; at 600°C dehydrogenation and dehydrocyclization; with K-5 catalyst at 600°C - dehydrogenation and cracking with Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + K catalyst at 600°C - dehydrogenation with

Card 2/3

The production of alkenes ...

S/204/62/002/004/004/019  
E071/E433

cracking and aromatization takes place. It is stated on the basis of a large number of experimental data on dehydrogenation of n.alkanes, that the main mass of alkenes formed consists of isomers with double bond situated in the middle of the molecule; e.g. from n.hexane - hexene-2 and hexene-3, n.heptane - heptene 2 and heptene-3, n.octane - octane 4, n.nonane - nonene 4, n.decane - decene-4 and decene-5. There are 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR  
im. N.D.Zelinskogo (Institute of Organic Chemistry  
AS USSR imeni N.D.Zelinskiy)

Card 3/3

1-2-2-15-2  
Lamb, T. B.,  
Lamb, W. M.

120. The present situation is as follows:

The introduction of silicon into alkali-silicate glass of the  
composition  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$  has been found to exert a significant and  
marked influence on the physical properties of the glass,  
the most important being the increase of thermal stability,  
the reduction of viscosity, the reduction of the melting point,  
and the increase of the non-crystallizable portion of the  
glass. The effect of silicon on the physical properties of  
alkali-silicate glass is discussed in detail.

RECORDED BY TELETYPE  
ON JUNE 14, 1962  
IN THE NAME OF THE  
CIA AND FOR THE USE OF  
THE CIA IN THE  
INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY.  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6-15-2000 BY [redacted]

L 31854-66

EXT(1)

ACC NR: AP6021313

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0390/65/028/005/0521/0524

A U T H O R : Zil'bermints, L. G.; Skorobogatov, V. I.; Petryayevskaya, N. V.

O R G : Department of Pharmacology /headed by Prof. A. V. Val'dman/, First Leningrad Medical Institute im. I. P. Pavlov (Kafedra farmakologii I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

T I T L E : Effect of orthonal on the central nervous system

S O U R C E : Farmakologiya i toksikologiya, v. 28, no. 5, 1965, 521-524

T O P I C T A G S : central nervous system, pharmacology, rabbit, cat, EEG, nervous system drug

A B S T R A C T : A comparative study was made on the effects of orthonal (2-methyl-3-orthotolylquinazolone-4) and phenobarbital on the condition of the cortex, subcortex, and spinal cord of rabbits and cats. They produce identical changes in the background electroencephalograms which differ only in the rate of their occurrence and duration of markedness. These substances also upset assimilation of the light flashing rhythm and suppress the development of the desynchronization response to acoustic stimulation. In experiments on cats orthonal lowers the lability of the polysynaptic reflex flexor center. Under the effect of orthonal the rate of the excitation conduction along the central portion of the reflex arc is seen to diminish. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

S U B C O D E : 06 / S U B M D A T E : 20Jun64 / O R I G R E F : 002 / O T H R E F : 003

U D C : 615.78-092:612.82/612.81.014.46:615.28

Card 1/1 JS

ZIDELMINSK, L.G.; PROGAT GAT N, V.I.; VETRYAYEVSKAYA, N.V.

Effect of orthonal on the central nervous system. Part 1.  
Dok no. 5521-524 S-0 165.

(MIA 1965)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.V.Val'dman) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.I. Pavlova.  
Submitted June 20, 1965.

PETRYAYEVSKAYA, N.V.; VAL'DMAN, A.V.

Pharmacological study of highmolecular anticoagulants. Farm. i  
toks. 27 no.3:331-334 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. A.V.Val'dman) I Leningradskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika Pavlova.

PETRYCH, P.

TECHNICAL

Periodicals: TECHNICAL REPORTS, Vol. 29, no. 17, Sent. 1958

PETRYCH, P. A local conference of the branch of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Textile Industry in Czestochowa. p. 22.

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EWAL) IC, Vol. 8, No. 2,  
February 1959, "Inclase."

PETRYCH, Bronislaw

Methods of activity of factory branches of scientific technical organizations. Przegl Techn 85 no.2:10 12 Ja '64.

PETRYCH, Bronislaw

National scientific and technical conferences. Przegl techn  
84 no.43;7,8 27 0 '63.

BABYNYC, Stanislaw KWAFINSKI, Jan, MIKOŁAJUKOWA, Teresa;  
PETRYCH, Jadwiga

Copolyesters of phthalic acid, polyesters with 4 no. 2  
26-42 Mr 164.

I. Department of Technology of Artificial Fibers, Technical  
University, Łódź.

PETRYCKA, H.; KLUCZYCKI, K.

Characteristics and activity of certain strains of bacteria  
obtained from active sediments. Inz sanit Gliwice no.4:  
43-55 '62.

1. Katedra Biologii Sanitarnej, Politechnika, Gliwice.

K

KLUCZYCKI, K.; PETRYCKA, H.

A method of membrane ultrafilters applied for the determination  
of E. coli titer in water and sewage. Acta Microb. polon. 8:41-48  
1959.

(WATER POLLUTION microbiol.)  
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

RUDZKI, Edward; PETRYKIEWICZ, Roman

Effect of estogens on the appearance of cutaneous allergic changes in rats. Przegl.derm., Warsz. 46 no.6:571-574 N-D '59.

l. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof.  
dr. S. Jabłonska.  
(ESTROGENS toxicol.)  
(SKIN dis.)  
(ALLERGY exper.)

PETRYK, M.

Ranks of our beacons are growing. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.8:48-49  
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sekretar' Ternopol'skogo oblastnogo komiteta kommunisticheskoy  
partii Ukrayny.  
(Ternopol Province--Agriculture)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

PETRYKIEWICZ, Roman

DECEASED

1964

Dermatology

c. '63

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

PETRYK, Z., inz.

The analysis of the state of standardization is an effective factor in the economic activity of industrial enterprises. Przegl tech no.3:3,8 17 Ja '62.

1. Zaklad Studiow Polskiego Komitetu Normalizacyjnego, Warszawa.

PETRYKIN, T.

Semi-open houses for keeping and fattening hogs. Sel'. stroi. 12  
no.1:14 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Nachal'nik rayonnogo otdela po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh  
TSimlyanskogo rayona, Rostovskoy oblasti.  
(TSimlyansk District--Swine houses and equipment)

~~PETROV~~

At new locations. Sel', stroi. 11 no. 3:30 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Nachal'nik TSimlyanskogo rayonnogo otdela po stroitel'stvu  
v kolkhozakh kamenskoy oblasti.  
(TSimlyansk District--Construction industry)

BORISOV, B.Ya., Inv.; FRUMKIN, V.V., Inv.

Heavy-feed machining of titanium. Metallurgical Institute  
SUG '65. (MIA: 124)

L 45943-66

ACC NR: AP6018464 (A)

SOURCE CODE: GE/0004/66/000/001/0038/0040

AUTHOR: Petrykowski, A. (Graduate engineer; Warsaw) 153

ORG: none

TITLE: Manufacture and evaluation of sanitary products made from glass fiber reinforced polyester

SOURCE: Plaste und Kautschuk, no. 1, 1966, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, glass fiber, polyester resin, sanitary equipment, plastic industry

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of sanitary articles for homes and institutions (such as sinks, bathtubs, shower stalls, containers) from glass-fiber-reinforced plastics (such as polyesters) is being investigated since 1961 by the Research Institute for the Experimental Production of Plastic Products at the Enterprise for Sanitary Construction Installations, Warsaw, Poland (Zaklad Doswiadczenno-Produkcyjny Tworzyw Sztucznych Przedsiębiorstwa Robot Instalacji Sanitarnych Budownictwa). The experimental products are manufactured according to the MAS fiber-resin-spraying technique. The performance and durability characteristics of the products are evaluated by controlled use tests (in buildings in Warsaw) and laboratory tests. The latter

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6018464

tests comprise surface exposure tests of the laminate (such as abrasion, chemicals, temperature, staining), bending resistance, deflection under load, tensile strength, hardness, impact resistance, water uptake, softening under heat, and density. The tests are performed by conventional techniques. The products tested comply with the stipulations of U. S. Commercial Standards CS 221-59 and CS 222-59. The introduction of full-scale manufacture, which is expected to yield significant economies, is feasible. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 26Mar65

Card 2/2 hs

PETRYKOWSKI, Andrzej, mgr inz.

Properties of polyamides and the technological parameters of their  
injection. Mechanik 34 no.10:517-519 '61.

1. Spoldzielnia Pracy Chemikow Xenon, Lodz.

S/081/62/000/021/050/069  
B162/B101

AUTHOR: Petrykowski, Andrzej

TITLE: Properties of polyamides and technological parameters of compression molding

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 449, abstract 21P27 (Mechanik, v. 34, no. 11, 1961, 568-569 (Pol.))

TEXT: The influence of water-absorption and temperature on the size of ware castings from polyamides is considered. Instructions regarding the preparation of molds for polyamide ware of exact dimensions are given. For previous information see RZhKhim, 1962, 20P74. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PETRYKOWSKI, A., MICHALSKI, K.

The use of plastics in the construction of machinery. (Conclusion)  
p. 434

MECHANIK Warszawa, Poland Vol. 32, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2,  
Feb. 1950  
Uncl.

PETRYKOWSKI, Andrzej, mgr., ins.

Properties of polyamides and technological parameters of injections.  
Mechanik 34 no.11:568-569 '61.

1. Spoldzielnia Pracy Chemikow Lenin, Lodz.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, January 12, 1964. Dear Mr. LOADELL, Director:

Upon examination of the documents obtained in carry library  
I am of the opinion that they are not of value.

Very truly yours, A. W. Ladd, Director, FBI Boston.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

1. [REDACTED] 2. [REDACTED] 3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED] 5. [REDACTED] 6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED] 8. [REDACTED] 9. [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

PWTRYS, Tibor, dr., KALEMBA, Zbigniew, ins.

Results of using molybdenum disulfide as lubricant in the  
chemical industry. Chemik 18 nr 4/54-55 p 1-5

I. Krakow Technical University (Dr. Petrysiak), Z. Jaworski  
Chemical Works 'for Kalembo'.

PETRYS, Tibor, dr

Low-friction synthetic plastics. Chemik 15 no.5:173-176 My  
'62.

1. Politechnika, Krakow.

PETRYS, Tybor, dr

Polish-made low-frictional solid lubricants. Przegl  
techn & no. 16:4 19 Ap '64

l. Politechnika, Krakow.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

DET/VOG, COMM-FBI - WASH, D.C.

RE: [REDACTED] (1) [REDACTED] (2) [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (3) [REDACTED] (4) [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (5) [REDACTED] (6) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

1. SPY, Tyber, or

National oil management as shown in the Rzeszow experiment.  
Irrever. techn. 8<sup>o</sup> no. 10-21 Je '64.

PETRYS, Tibor, dr; KIJKOWSKA, Regina

Studies on the usefulness of Polish-made synthetic molybdenum disulfide as lubrication material for mechanical vehicles.  
Techn motor 14 no. 6:183-188 Je '64.

1. Technical University, Krakow.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630005-0"

PETRYS, Tibor, dr.

More friction-resistant machine elements made from synthetics  
for the synthetics for the machine building industries. Przegl.  
techn no.20:3 : 20 May '62.

l. Politechnika, Krakow.

PETRYS, T.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: NAFTA, Vol. 14, no. 11, Nov. 1958.

PETRYS, T.: Molybdenum lubricants. p.292.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 4, April, 1959, Unclass.

S/081/62/000/014/024/039  
B166/B144

AUTHORS: Petrys, Tibor, Sniechowski, Roman

TITLE: Low-friction lubricants with solid fillers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 14, 1962, 535, abstract  
14M234 (Mechanik, v. 34, no. 11, 1961, 566, 567, 569)

TEXT: The properties of graphite and graphite lubricants, lubricants with added Cu, Pb powders and others are described. Fields of application for such lubricants in bearings, gears and chain drives, internal combustion engines and other mechanisms are indicated. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PETRYS, Tiber, dr.

Tasks and aims of research on lubricating materials in the light of the deficiency of crude oil products. Przegl techn no. 27:4 '61.

1. Politechnika, Krakow,

L 07159-67 D)

ACC NR: AP6029644

(A)

SOURCE CODE: P0/0020/66/000/006/0170/0174

AUTHOR: Petrys, Tibor (Doctor); Kijkowska, Regina (Master of arts)

ORG: Technical Chemistry Laboratory, Cracow Polytechnic School (Zaklad Chemii Technicznej, Politechnika Krakowska)

TITLE: Molybdenum disulfide: a new lubricant in Poland

SOURCE: Energetyka, no. 6, 1966, 170-174

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum disulfide, lubricant additive

ABSTRACT: Work conducted at the Technical Chemistry Laboratory of the Cracow Polytechnic School has permitted the preparation of  $\text{MoS}_2$  of high quality and the determination of its properties as an antifriction additive to domestic lubricating materials. Results of these studies and recommendations concerning its scope of application to the operation of machinery are given. Various mixtures of synthetic  $\text{MoS}_2$  (in different concentrations) and lubricating oils were tested on a Wieland-Amsler friction machine, using steel and bronze. The tests definitely show that  $\text{MoS}_2$  should be utilized in power-generating machinery. Since the studies were carried out on  $\text{MoS}_2$  crystals 60-80 microns in size, use of this lubricant as an additive to circulating lubrication systems cannot as yet be recommended; however, it is recommended for bathing or spraying systems and for pastes. The optimum adopted concentration of  $\text{MoS}_2$  in domes-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.892.5

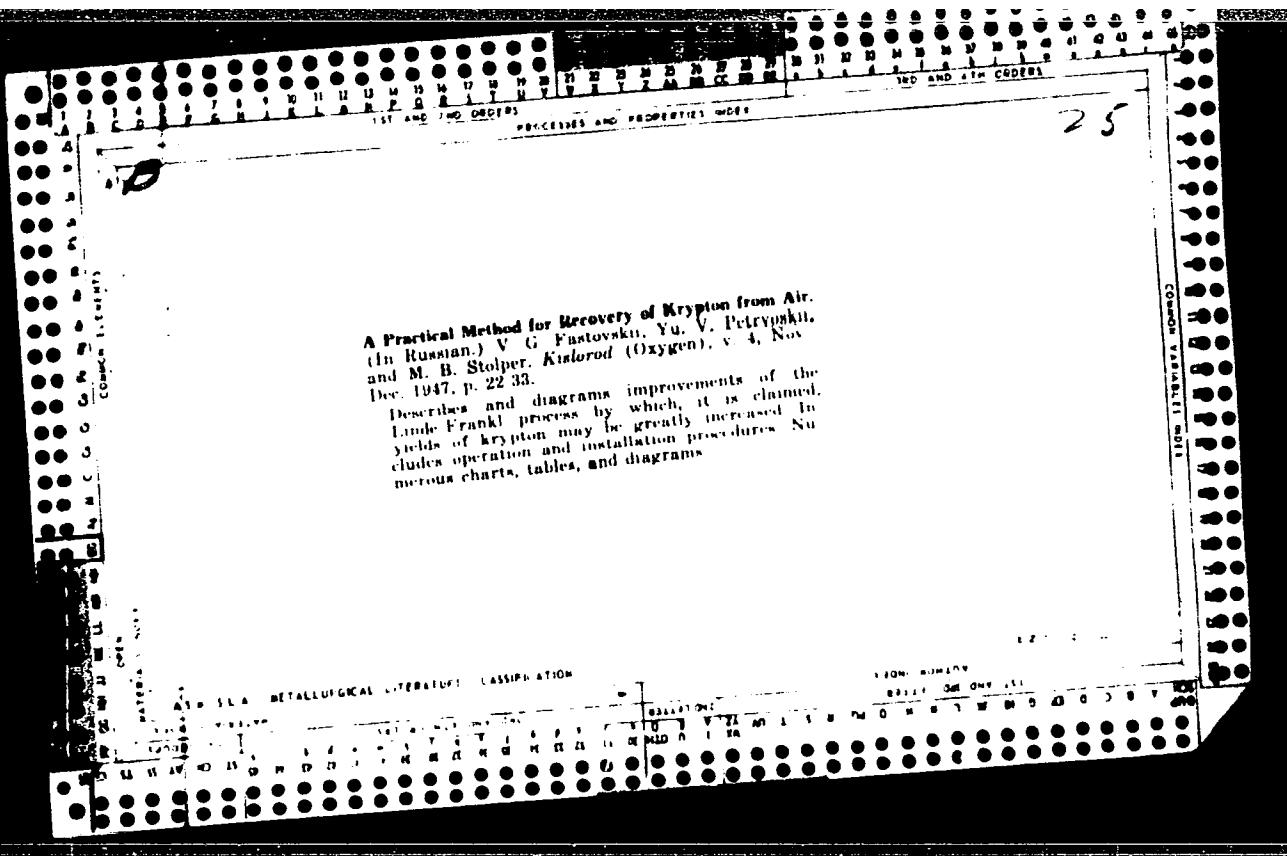
L 07159-67

ACC NR: AP6029644

tic lubricating oils is 2%. Under heavy-duty conditions, it can be raised to 2.5%.  
Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 eq/h



Petrys, I.

The chemistry of lubricating metals. p. 104

CHMIK. (Ministerstwo Przemyslu Chemicznego i Towarzystwo Naukowo-Techniczne  
Inżynierów i Techników Przemysłu Chemicznego) Warszawa, Poland Vol.12, no. 3,  
Mar. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL), no. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

PETRYS, T.; SNIECHOWSKI, R.

Remarks on the subject of Polish assortment of oils for the treatment of metals.  
p. 270.

NAFTA. (Instytut Naftowy) Krakow, Poland, Vol. 15, No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC., Vol 9, No. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

PETRYS, T.; SWIFCHOWSKI, R.

Cooling agents for metalcutting. p. 70

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